

The following photographs represent plates 71-80 from *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats* (Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, FWS/OBS-79/31, 131 p.). They provide examples of the classification system. The appropriate NRI code has been added to each photograph.



Plate 71. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Emergent Code 51
Dominance type: Dominance type: Pendent grass (*Arctophila fulva*). Marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) is also present in the seasonally flooded zone. This wetland lies on coastal tundra within 2 km (1.2 mi) of the Arctic Ocean. (Between Canning and Kavik Rivers, North Slope Borough, Alaska; July 1985; Photo by F. C. Golet)

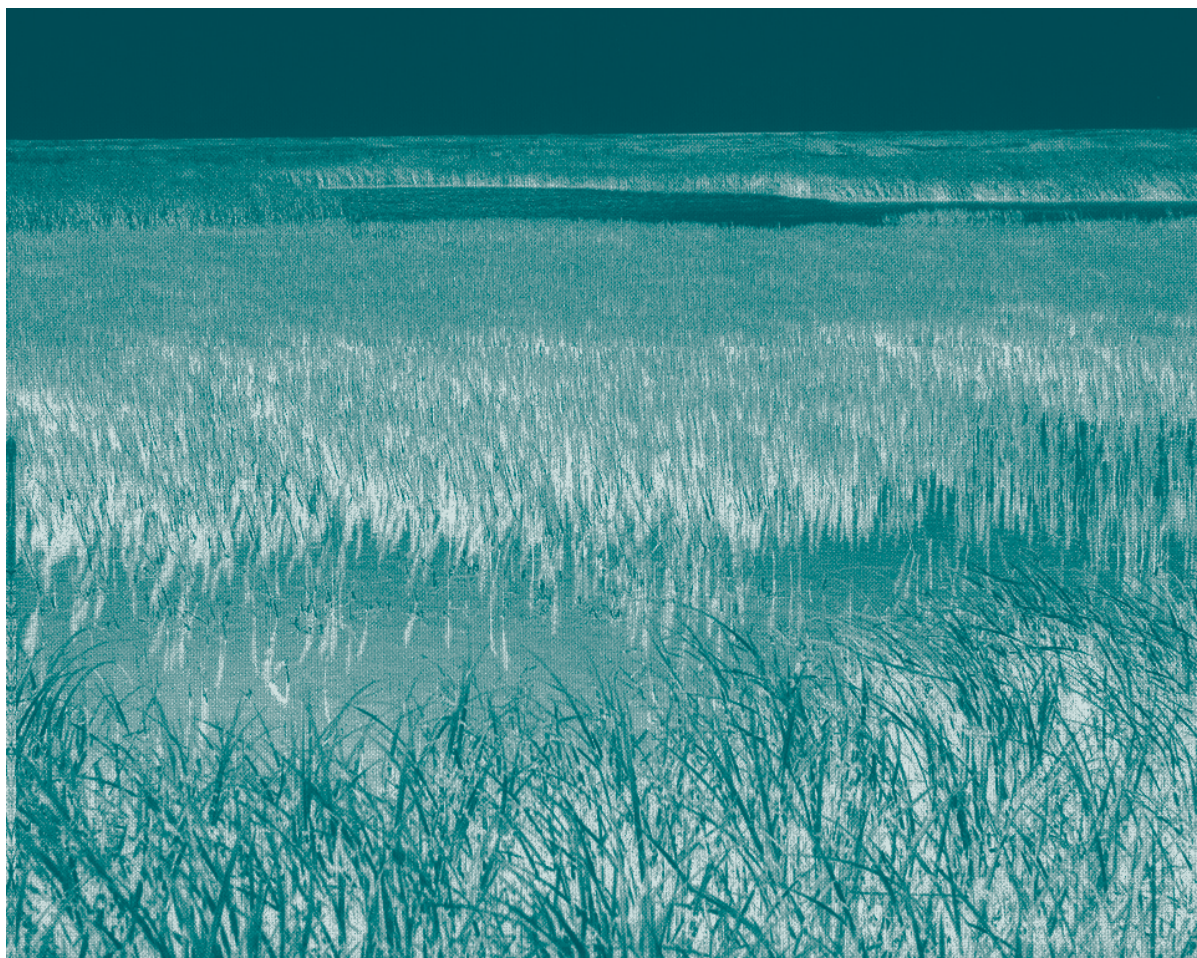


Plate 72. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Emergent Code 51
Dominance type: Mare's tail (*Hippuris tetraphylla*). A semipermanently flooded persistent-emergent wetland dominated by sedge (*Carex lyngbyei*) surrounds the *Hippuris* marsh. Burreed (*Sparganium hyperboreum*) grows in shallow water between the *Hippuris* and the edges. (Narokachik River area, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska; July 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)

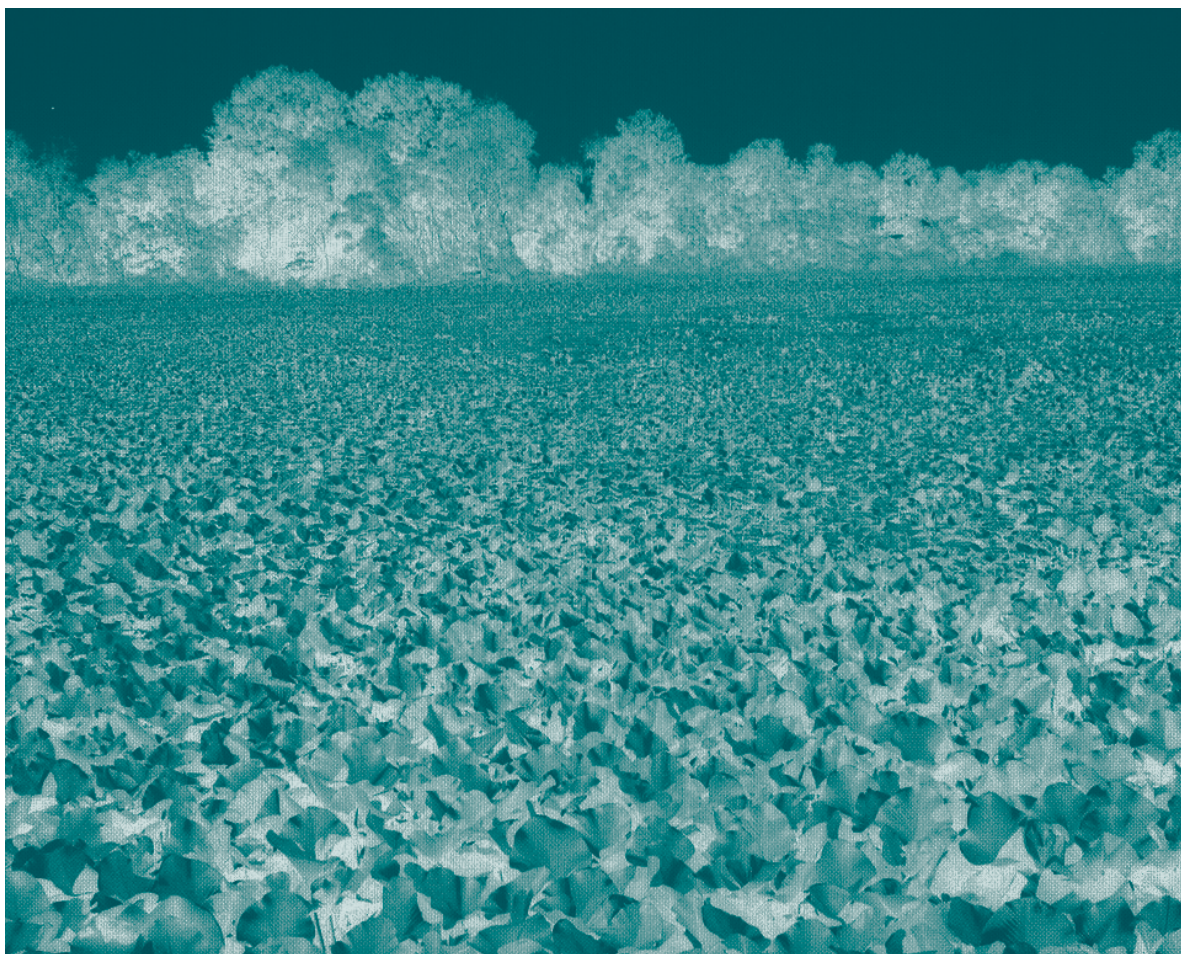


Plate 73. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Emergent Code 51
Dominance type: Yellow water lily (*Nuphar luteum*). The principal subordinate plant is common duckweed (*Lemna minor*). Cass County, Michigan; May 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)

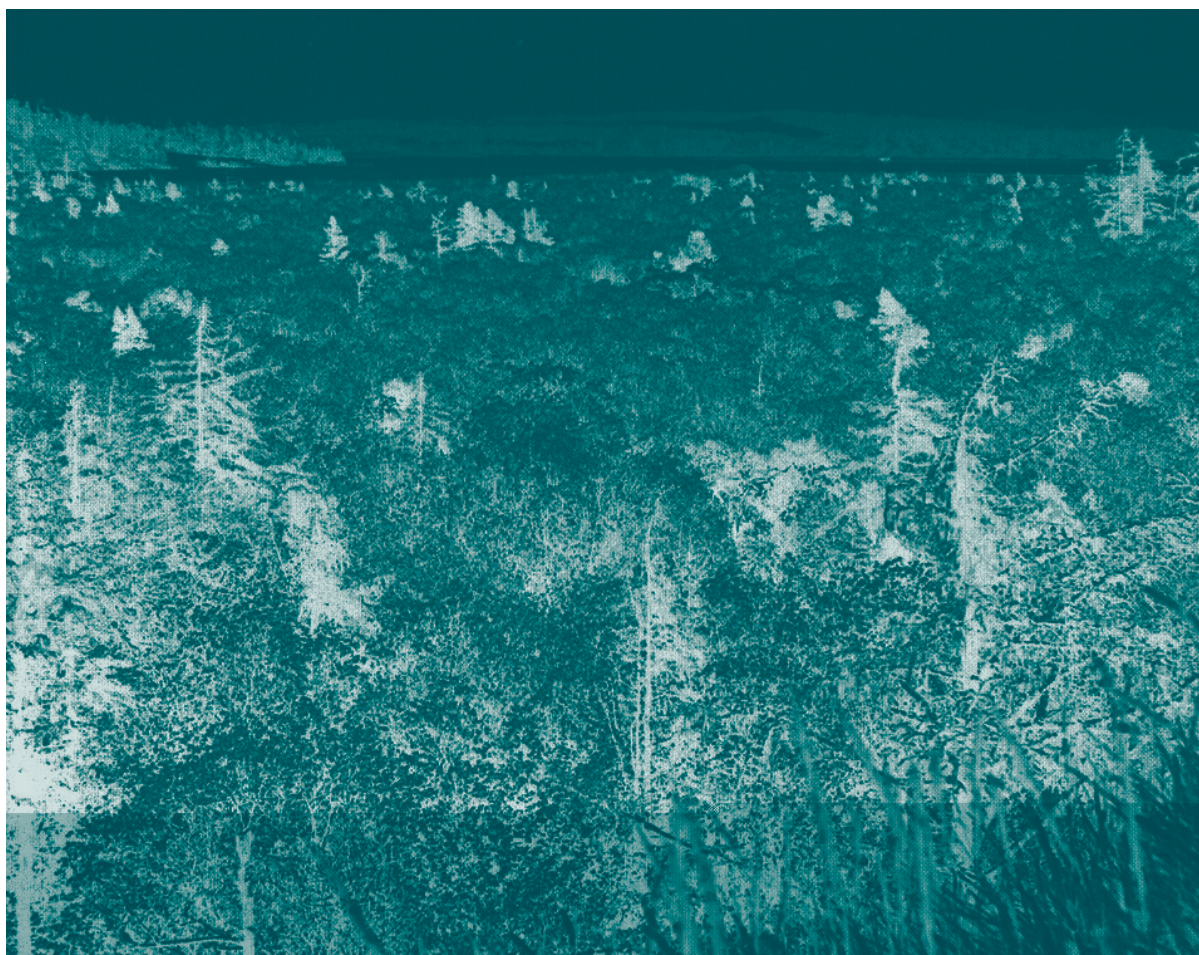


Plate 74. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Scrub-shrub Code 52
The dominant plants are willows (*Salix* spp.). Subordinate species include Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) and lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*). (Coos County, Oregon; May 1977; Photo by D.D. Peters)



Plate 75. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Scrub-shrub Code 52
Dominance type: Dwarf birch (*Betula nana*). Subordinate plants include cotton grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*), peat moss (*Sphagnum* spp.), cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*), mountain cranberry (*Vaccinium vitisidaia*), and narrowleaf Labrador tea (*Ledum decumbens*). Shrubs here are less than 20 cm (8 in) tall. This area of moist tundra is underlain by permafrost at a depth of 45 cm (18 in). Vicinity of Toolik Lake, North Slope Borough, Alaska; July 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)

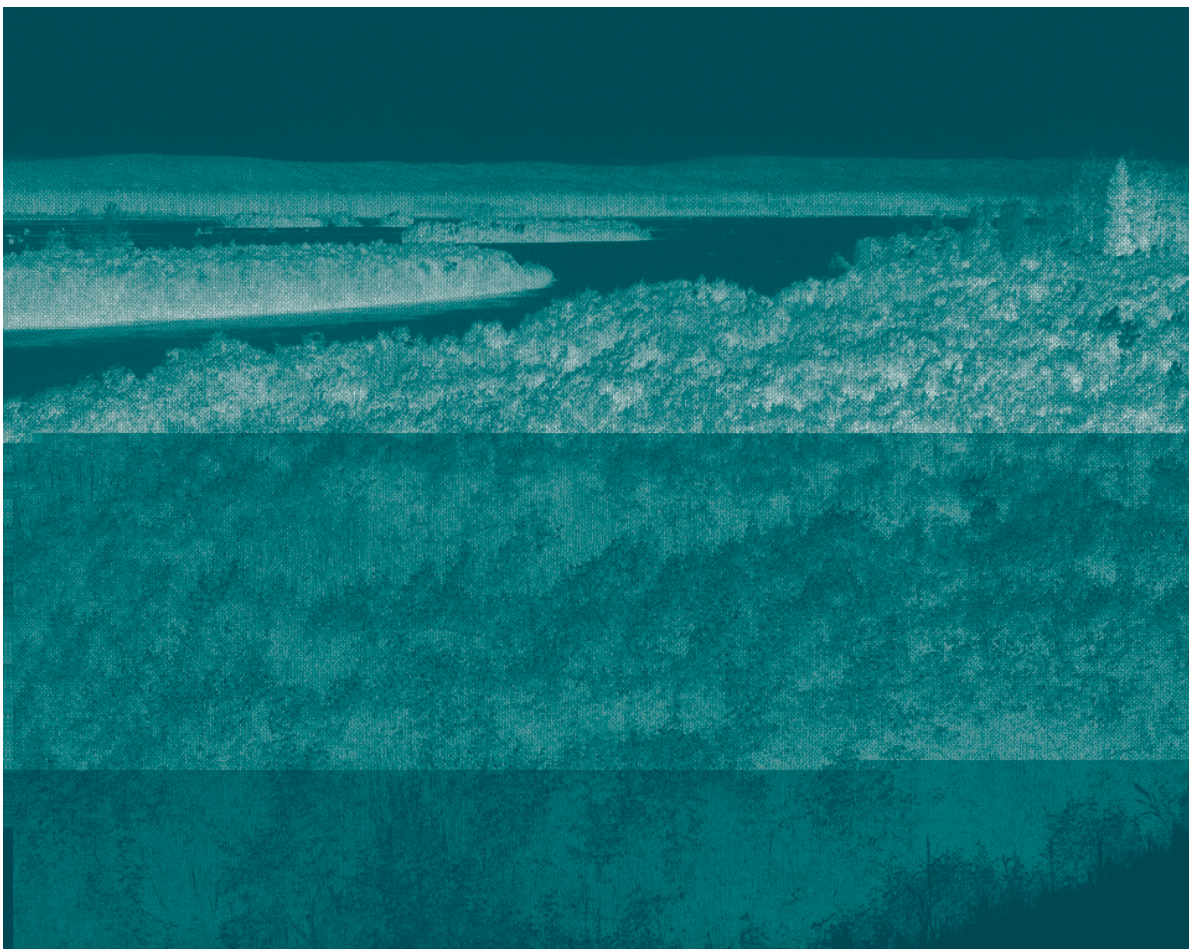


Plate 76. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Scrub-shrub Code 52
Dominance type: Thinleaf alder (*Alnus tenuifolia*). Subordinate plants include feltleaf willow (*Salix alaxensis*) and balsam popular (*Populus balsamifera*). Shrubs are nearly 6 m (20 ft) tall, the height that separates Scrub-Shrub from Forested Wetland. This site is flooded only for brief periods after snowmelt and during times of most rapid melting of nearby glaciers. (Tanana River, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska; July 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)

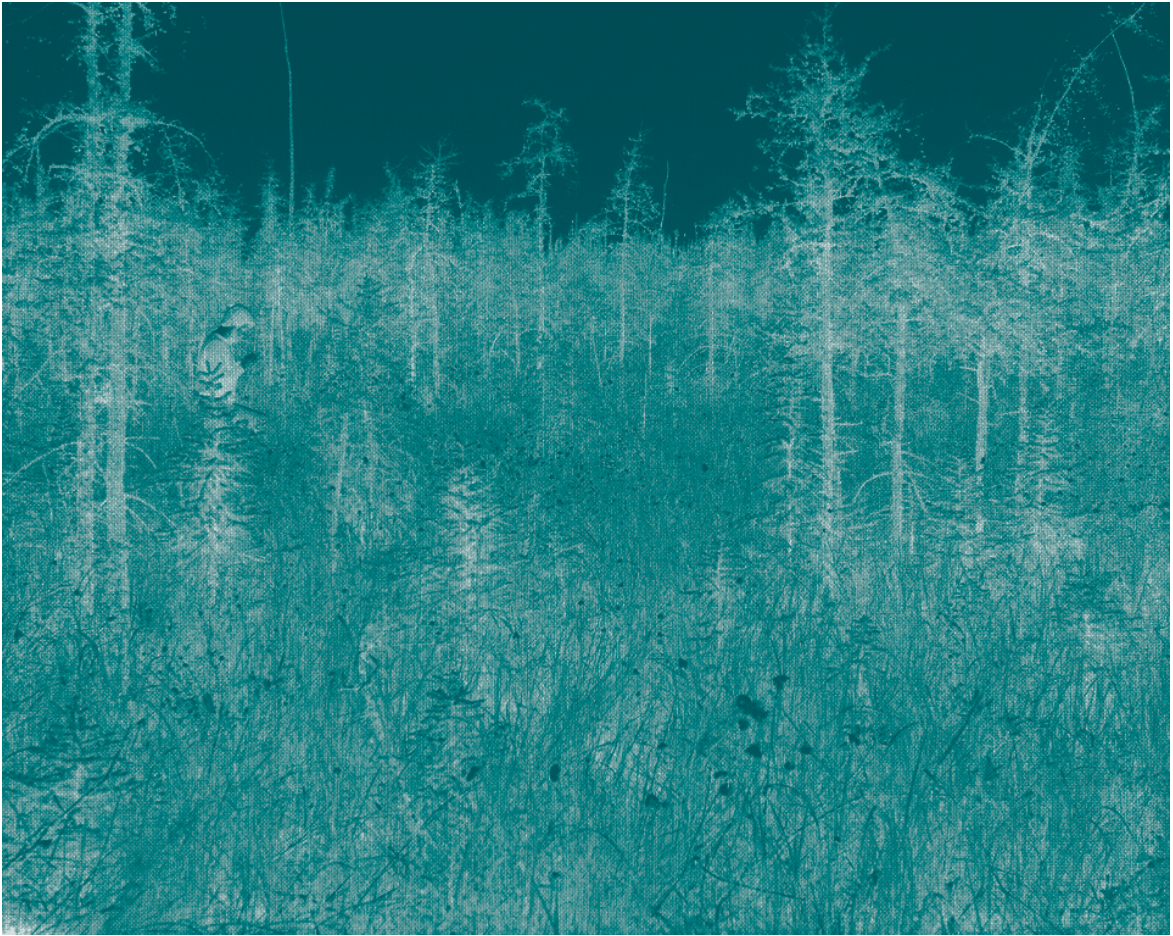


Plate 77. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Scrub-shrub Code 52
Dominance type: Tamarack (*Larix laricina*). The tamarack saplings are 2-3 m (6.6-10 ft) tall and cover 40-50% of the site. Subordinate plants include: dwarf birch (*Betula nana*), bluejoint (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), black spruce (*Picea mariana*), leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*), diamondleaf willow (*Salix planifolia*), narrowleaf Labrador tea (*Ledum decumbens*), cotton grass (*Eriophorum* sp.), bog blueberry (*Vaccinium liginosum*), marsh cinquefoil (*Potentilla palustris*), and shrubby cinquefoil (*P. fruticosa*). (Vicinity of Big Delta, Alaska; July 1985; Photo by F. C. Golet)

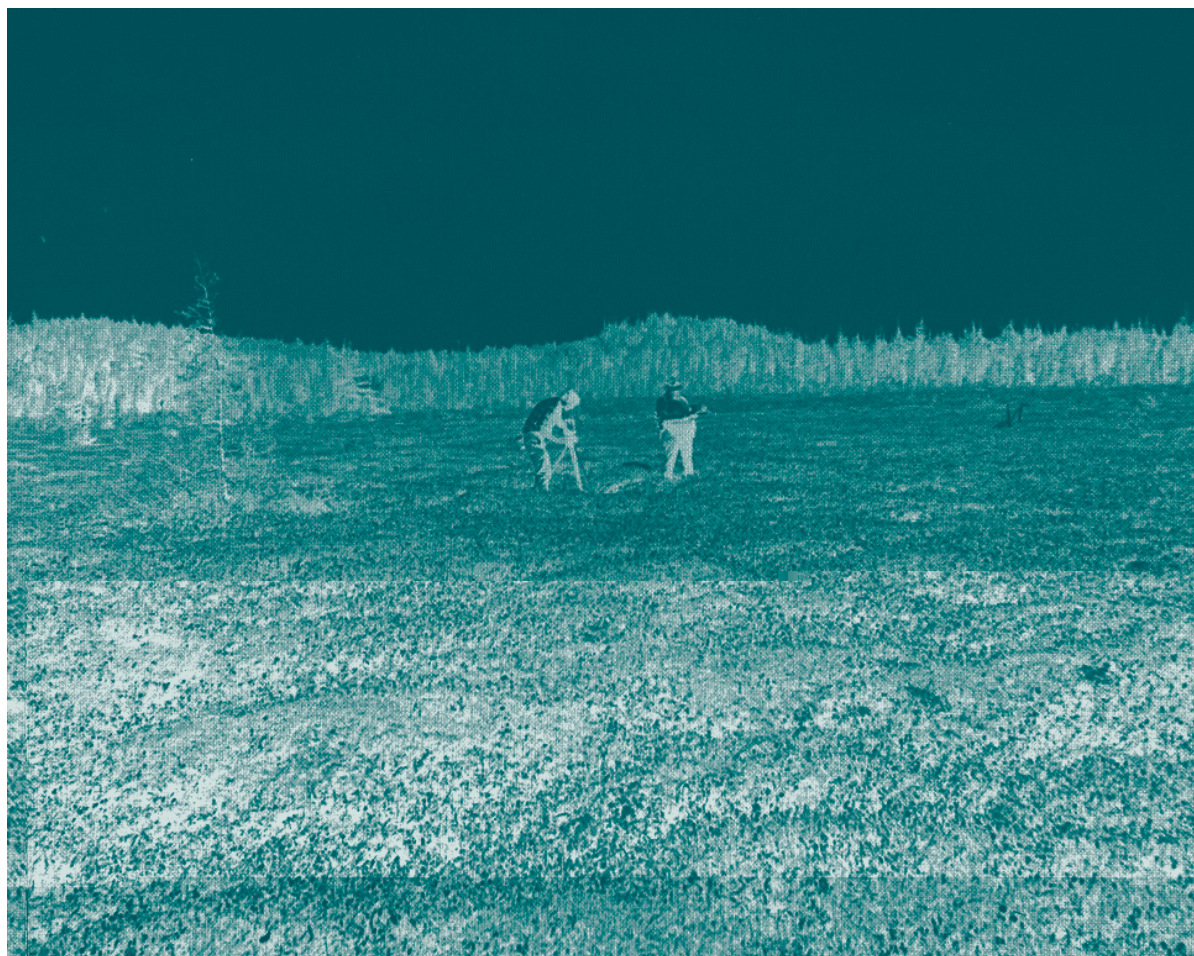


Plate 78. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Scrub-shrub Code 52
Dominance type: Labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*) – Sheep laurel (*Kalmia angustifolia*) – Leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*). Subordinate plants include peat moss (*Sphagnum* spp.), crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*), cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*), and black spruce (*Picea mariana*). (Washington County, Maine; June 1976; Photo by V. Carter)

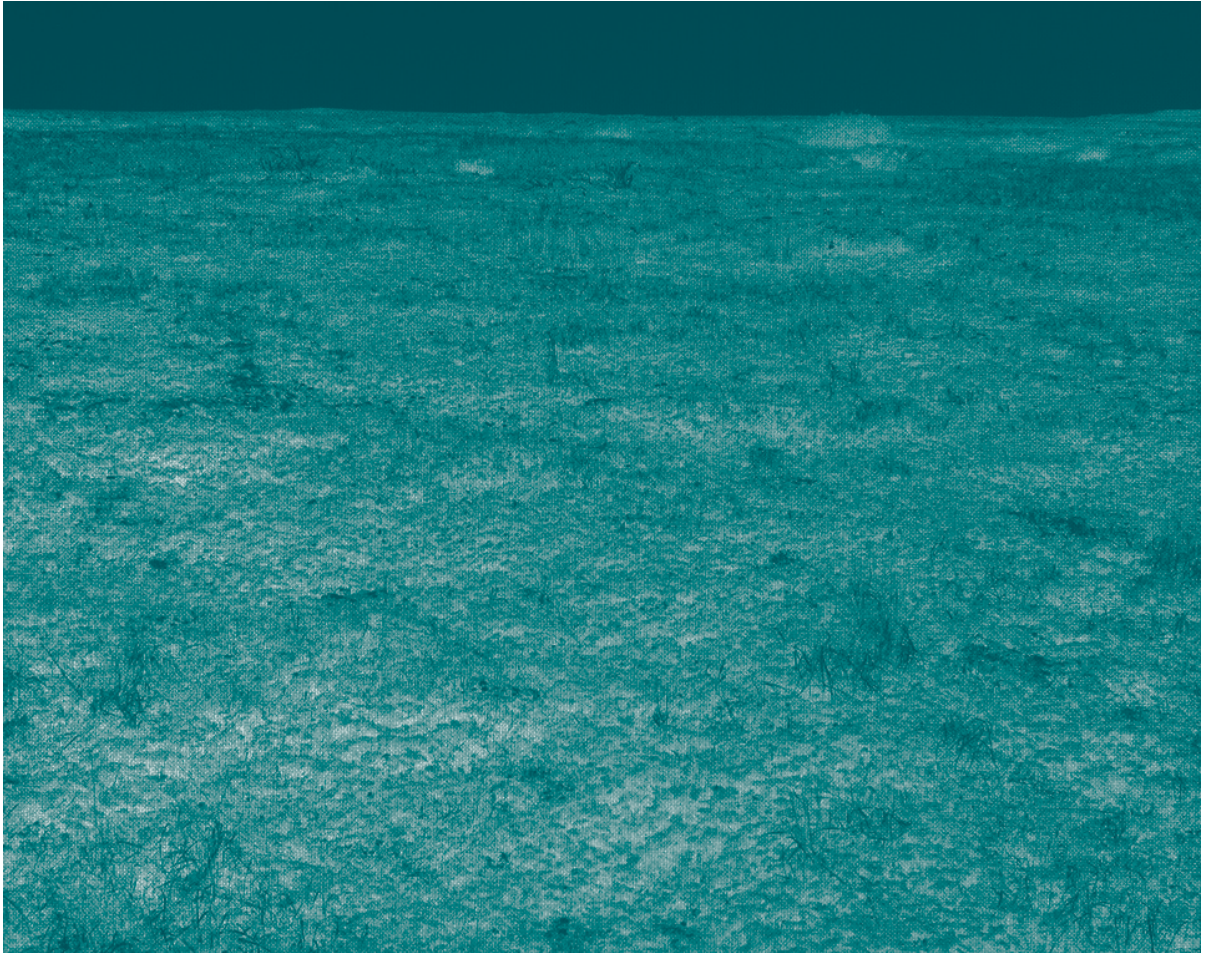


Plate 79. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Scrub-shrub Code 52
Dominance type: Narrowleaf Labrador tea (*Ledum decumbens*). Subordinate species include: cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*), mountain cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*), dwarf birch (*Betula nana*), reindeer moss (*Cladina* spp.), sedge (*Carex aquatilis*), bluejoint (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), and Alaska spiraea (*Spiraea beauver-diana*). Shrubs are less than 20 cm (8 ft) tall. Although this site looks like a dry heath, permafrost at a depth of only 15-20 cm (6-8 in) keeps the soil saturated near the surface throughout the growing season. (Talik River area, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska; July 1985; Photo by F.C. Golet)



Plate 80. Kind of system: Palustrine Vegetation: Scrub-shrub Code 52
Dominance type: Black ti-ti (*Cyrilla racemiflora*). Subordinate plants include:
honeycup (*Zenobia pulverulenta*), leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*), peat
moss (*Sphagnum* spp.), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), loblolly
bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*), and pond pine (*Pinus serotina*). Locally, these wet-
lands are referred to as evergreen shrub bogs or “pocosins.” (Brunswick County,
North Carolina; December 1975; Photo by V. Carter)